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40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-11 Edition)

(i) At a new stationary source that will emit or have the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e; or

(ii) At an existing stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂e, when such stationary source undertakes a physical change or change in the method of operation that will result in an emissions increase of 75,000 tpy CO₂e or more.

(4) For purposes of this paragraph (b)—

(i) The term greenhouse gas shall mean the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(ii) The term tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(A) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to subpart A of 40 CFR part 98—Global Warming Potentials.

(B) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(A) of this section for each gas to compute a tpy CO₂e.

(iii) The term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)(iv)) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3) and (b)(23)(i)) occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and “significant” is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(ii) of this section.

[45 FR 14567, Mar. 6, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 47546, Sept. 29, 1981; 75 FR 82555, Dec. 30, 2010]

§ 52.823 PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan Development in Group II Areas.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources committed to comply with the PM₁₀ regulations as set forth in 40 CFR part 51. In a letter to Morris Kay, EPA, dated October 28, 1988, Mr. Larry J.

Wilson, Director, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, stated:

Three groups within the State of Iowa have been classified as Group II areas for fine particulate (PM-10) State Implementation Plan (SIP) development purposes. This includes portions of the cities of Des Moines, Mason City, and Cedar Rapids. The specific boundaries of these areas were identified in a letter of October 13, 1987, from Peter R. Hamlin to Carl Walter. The remainder of the State was classified as Group III.

In accordance with the SIP development procedures identified in the preamble of the PM-10 regulations for Implementing Revised Particulate Matter Standards, promulgated July 1, 1987, the State of Iowa commits to perform the following activities in these three Group II areas of the state:

(a) Gather ambient PM-10 data, to an extent consistent with minimum EPA requirements (note the network description contained in a letter of January 26, 1988, from Peter R. Hamlin to John Helvig).

(b) Analyze and verify the ambient PM-10 data and report exceedances of the 24-hour PM-10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) to the Regional Office within 60 days of each exceedance.

(c) Immediately notify the Regional Office:

(1) Upon the availability of an appropriate number of verifiable 24-hour NAAQS exceedances to indicate a violation (see Section 2.0 of the PM-10 SIP development guideline) or

(2) when an annual arithmetic mean (AAM) above the annual PM-10 NAAQS becomes available.

(d) Within thirty (30) days of any notification of the Regional Office pursuant to (c) above (or upon collection of thirty-six (36) months of PM-10 ambient air quality data acceptable to EPA, whichever comes first) determine whether the measures in the existing SIP will assure timely attainment and maintenance of the primary PM-10 NAAQS and immediately notify the Regional Office of the results of this determination.

(e) Within six (6) months of any notification pursuant to (d) above, adopt and submit to EPA a PM-10 control strategy that assures attainment as expeditiously as practicable but not later than three (3) years from approval of the Committal SIP.

Because of the uncertainty about when the determination can be made pursuant to (d) above, it is difficult to determine if that control strategy could provide for the attainment of the PM-10 NAAQS within three years from the date EPA approves this Committal SIP. Therefore, I reserve the right to request a two-year extension of the attainment date as provided in Section 110(e) of the Clean Air Act, if and when the State of Iowa

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submits a SIP revision for any of these areas of the state.

The State of Iowa also commits to develop a PM-10 emission inventory for the areas submitted as part of any PM-10 SIP pursuant to items (c), (d), and (e) above. If the PM-10 NAAQS are not violated, the State of Iowa will proceed with this inventory for the three Group II areas in accordance with the following schedule:

October 1, 1988—Request special assistance funds from EPA to perform the inventory.

October 1, 1989—Initiate inventory.

August 1, 1990—Complete inventory.

October 31, 1990*—Submit inventory as part of a determination of adequacy that the current SIP will attain and maintain the PM-10 NAAQS.

[54 FR 33539, Aug. 15, 1989]

§ 52.824 Original identification of plan section.

(a) This section identifies the original "Air Implementation Plan for the State of Iowa" and all revisions submitted by Iowa that were Federally approved prior to July 1, 1998.

(b) The plan was officially submitted on January 27, 1972.

(c) The plan revisions listed below were submitted on the dates specified:

(1) Request for a two-year extension to meet the National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for nitrogen dioxide in the Metropolitan Omaha-Council Bluffs Interstate Air Quality Control Region was submitted by the Governor on January 27, 1972. (Non-regulatory)

(2) Revisions of Appendices D and G of the plan were submitted on February 2, 1972, by the State Department of Health. (Non-regulatory)

(3) Source surveillance and record maintenance statements were submitted on April 14, 1972, by the State Department of Health. (Non-regulatory)

(4) Revised statement regarding public availability of emission data was submitted on May 2, 1972, by the State Department of Health. (Non-regulatory)

(5) State submitted Senate File 85 which created the Department of Environmental Quality and replaced the Iowa air pollution control statute

which appeared as Chapter 136B of the Code of Iowa, on May 4, 1972. (Regulatory)

(6) A letter describing the issuance of a Certificate of Acceptance for the local air pollution control programs conducted by the Linn County Board of Health for the jurisdictions of the City of Cedar Rapids and Linn County, and the Des Moines-Polk County Health Department for the jurisdictions of the City of Des Moines and Polk County was submitted by the State Department of Health on December 14, 1972. (Non-regulatory)

(7) Compliance schedules were submitted by the State in February 1973. (Regulatory)

(8) Compliance schedules were submitted by the State in May 1973. (Regulatory)

(9) The State of Iowa High Air Pollution Episode Contingency Plan was submitted on June 20, 1973, by the Governor.

(10) The letter which requested the inclusion of the Linn County Health Department Rules and Regulations, the City of Cedar Rapids Air Pollution Control Ordinance, the Polk County Rules and Regulations—Air Pollution Control, and the City of Des Moines Air Pollution Control Regulations in the State of Iowa implementation plan was submitted by the State Department of Environmental Quality on June 25, 1974. (No approval action was taken on the request because it did not meet the procedural requirements specified in 40 CFR part 51.)

(11) Revisions of Rules 2.1, 3.1, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3(3) and 4.3(4) of the Iowa Rules and Regulations Relating to Air Pollution Control were submitted on April 24, 1974 (by the Governor's office). (No approval or disapproval action was taken on amended Subrule 4.3(3)a., which restricts emissions of sulfur oxides from fuel-burning sources.) (Regulatory)

(12) Compliance schedules were submitted by the State in May 1974.

(13) Compliance schedules were submitted by the State in May 1974.

(14) Compliance schedules were submitted by the State in July 1974.

(15) Compliance schedules were submitted by the State in August 1974.

(16) A letter from the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality,

*Presuming that sufficient ambient data acceptable to EPA are collected by July 31, 1990, and available by September 30, 1990.